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## REACTION PRODUCT OF A DIAALKYLTIN DIFLUORIDE AND A DIAALKYLTIN SULFIDE AND THE PROCESS THEREOF

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Claims priority, application Netherlands, Nov. 9, 1966,  
6615781  
Int. Cl. C08F 45/62, 7/22  
U.S. Cl. 264—43.7

7 Claims

### ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to a process for stabilizing polyvinyl chloride, and other polymers and copolymers which contain halogen, with a reaction product obtained from a dialkyt-tin-difluoride and a dialkyt-tin-sulfide, the reaction product being employed either as such or formed in situ.

This application is a division of U.S. application Ser. No. 677,067, filed Oct. 21, 1967, and now U.S. Pat. No. 3,522,206.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

It is known that polyvinyl chloride and other polymers or copolymers containing halogen (especially chlorine) deteriorate on aging and under the influence of light and/or heat, and this deterioration often results in a discoloration of the polymer or copolymer.

Many substances have already been proposed as additives to polyvinyl chloride and other polymers or copolymers which contain halogen, for the purpose of retarding this deterioration. These additives include soda, lead carbonate, cadmium stearate and other metal soaps, and also organic tin compounds having a tin-oxygen bond, for example dibutyl-tin-di(2-ethylhexylmercapto), dibutyl-tin-bis(isooctylthioglycolate), dibutyl-tin-dilaurate, dibutyl-tin-malate and dialky, diaryl and diaralkyl tin salts of alkyl, aryl and aralkyl monomers or aliphatic unsaturated dicarboxylic acids.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has now been found, in accordance with the present invention, that a reaction product obtained from dialkyt-tin-difluoride and a dialkyt-tin-sulfide is excellently suitable for addition as a stabilizer to polyvinyl chloride and other polymers and copolymers containing chlorine or other halogen.

According to the present invention, a process is provided for stabilizing a halogen-containing polymer or copolymer, which comprises incorporating in the polymer or copolymer a reaction product prepared by heating a dialkyt-tin-difluoride and a dialkyt-tin-sulfide, in which the alkyl groups are the same or different and contain from 1 to 16 carbon atoms each.

The reaction product is preferably prepared at a temperature in the range of about 50° to 220° C., most preferably in the range of about 100° to 200° C.

The good stabilizing effect of the reaction product is provided by the compound present therein having the formula  $(\text{alkyl})_2\text{SnS}_2$ , the structural formula of which is presumed to be:



analogous to the corresponding chloro compound described in "Chemische Berichte," 96 (1963), page 3018.

The stabilizing reaction product may be added as such to the polymer or copolymer to be stabilized. However, it may also be formed in situ, such as by the addition of both of the starting materials dialkyt-tin-difluoride and dialkyt-tin-sulfide (in the molar ratio desired) to the polymer or copolymer to be stabilized during the mixing on the roll.

In carrying out the present invention, the dialkyt-tin-difluoride and the dialkyt-tin-sulfide are reacted in a molar ratio in the range from about 1:1 to 1:20. A preferred molar ratio is about 1:4.

The stabilizers according to the present invention may be incorporated into the polymer to be stabilized in quantities of about 0.1 to 5.0% by weight, and preferably about 0.2 to 2% by weight of the polymer.

It is frequently desirable to incorporate into the polymer other organo-tin stabilizers in addition to the stabilizer according to the present invention, for it appears that the effect of known stabilizers, such as dibutyl-tin-dilaurate, dibutyl-tin-bis(2-ethylhexylmercapto) and dibutyl-tin-(mono-2-ethylhexylmercapto), may be considerably improved by the simultaneous use of the reaction products according to the present invention or of the compounds from which such reaction products are formed. Thus, the present invention includes stabilizing compositions for incorporation in polymers and copolymers of the kinds in question, based upon such known organo-tin stabilizers in association with a reaction product or the starting materials for forming a reaction product of the present invention.

As representative examples of such compositions, there may be mentioned compositions containing about 5-20% of dialkyt-tin-difluoride, about 20-60% of dialkyt-tin-sulfide (or the reaction product thereof) and about 20-75% of one of the organo-tin stabilizers already known, for instance a dialkyt-tin-dilaurate, a dialkyt-tin-mercapto or a dialkyt-tin-derivative of a monomer of an unsaturated dicarboxylic acid such as maleic acid.

The stabilizers according to the present invention (or compositions containing these stabilizing agents) may be incorporated into the polymer or copolymer to be stabilized in the usual way, for instance by calendering or on a two-roll mill, if desired in combination with other ingredients selected from the class of anti-oxidants, ultraviolet absorbers, coloring agents, pigments, fillers, plasticizers and lubricants.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In order that this invention may be readily understood, the following specific examples are set forth. Where in these examples reference is made to color value, this was determined according to the Hazen color scale as described in A.S.T.M. Standards, D1209-57T (1952).

#### EXAMPLE 1

A sample of a stabilized polyvinyl chloride was prepared. Firstly, on a roll at a temperature of 170°-175° C., 100 parts by weight of a polyvinyl chloride obtained by suspension polymerization, with a K-value of 58-60, available under the trade name "Solvay" 229, were mixed with 0.3 part by weight of a conventional lubricant (O. P. Wachs) and with 0.8 part by weight of a stabilizer. This was obtained by mixing dibutyl-tin-sulfide (DBTS) with dibutyl-tin-difluoride (DBTF) in a molar ratio as mentioned hereinafter, and then heating the mixture to 125° C. After mixing, the sample was rolled out to form a sheet with a thickness of approximately 0.5 mm., which was subjected to an oven-test at a temperature of 170° C. The

times were determined at which discoloration and brown-ing started.

Comparative experiments were also carried out with stabilizers formed *in situ*.

The results obtained are tabulated hereafter in Table I.

**TABLE II**

Parts by weight						
<b>Molar ratio DBTF/ DBTS as reaction product:</b>						
55	0.8					
64	0.8					
77	0.8					
24	0.8					
<b>Mixture containing of:</b>						
DBTF			0.4	0.24	0.15	0.08
DBTS			0.4	0.28	0.24	0.12
"Solvay" 226	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lubricant	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Discoloration time</b>						
(mins.)	50	70	85	95	80	60
Browning time (mins.)	100	150	150	150	150	150
						>150

**EXAMPLE 2**

Three stabilizers were prepared by heating a mixture of 1 mol of dibutyl-tin-difluoride and 1 mol of dibutyl-tin-sulphide; a mixture of 1 mol of dioctyl-tin-difluoride and 1 mol of dioctyl-tin-sulphide; and a mixture of 1 mol of didodecyl-tin-difluoride and 1 mol of didodecyl-tin-

20 The samples were rolled out to form sheets with a thickness of approximately 0.5 mm. and then heated in an oven at a constant temperature of 170° C. Every 20 minutes, the thermostability was determined by cutting off a sample from the sheets, pressing the samples between aluminum sheets at a temperature of 170° C. and at a pressure of 10 atm., and subsequently determining the color values.

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The color values thus obtained are tabulated hereafter in Table IV.

TABLE III

	Percent by weight				
	Dibutyl- tin-bis (mono- alkyl- benzoate)	Dibutyl- tin-sulfide	Dibutyl- tin-di- fluoride	Dibutyl- tin-di- chloride	
Stabilizer:					
A	25			888	111
B	333			888	111
C				888	111
D	15			888	111
E				888	111
F				888	111
G				888	111
H				888	111
I				888	111

TABLE II

sulphide, at a temperature of 120-140° C. These three stabilizers, indicated respectively as A, B and C below, were tested as to their stabilizing capacity with respect to polyvinyl chloride in the way described above in Example 1.

The results obtained are tabulated hereafter in Table II.

TABLE II

	Parts by weight		
"Schivo" 220	100	100	100
Lubricant (O.P. Wash)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Stabilizer:			
A	1		
B		1	
C			1
Decoloration time (mins.)	50	50	50
Browning time (mins.)	170	150	120

**EXAMPLE 3**

Samples of stabilized polyvinyl chloride were prepared by mixing on a roll at a temperature of 170°-175° C., 100 parts by weight of a polyvinyl chloride ("Solvic" 229) with 0.3 part by weight of a conventional lubricant (O. P. Wachs) and with 1 part by weight of a stabilizer (A, B, C, 1, D, E, F, 2, G, H, J, 3) of the following compositions, in percent by weight:

It will be seen that the compositions prepared according to the present invention gave markedly better results than those using stabilizers 1, 2 and 3, which are not reaction products.

The present invention is not limited to the examples given above, as variations are possible within the scope of the invention, as defined in the appended claims.

**What is claimed is:**

1. A process for preparing a composition useful as a stabilizer for a halogen-containing polymer or copolymer, which comprises heating a dialkyl-tin-difluoride and a dialkyl-tin-sulphide, in which the alkyl groups are the same or different and each alkyl group contains from 1 to 18 carbon atoms.
2. A process according to claim 1, in which the reaction product is prepared at a temperature in the range of about 50° to 220° C.
3. A process according to claim 2, in which the reaction temperature is in the range of about 100° to 200° C.
4. A process according to claim 3, in which the dialkyl-tin-difluoride and dialkyl-tin-sulphide are reacted in a molar ratio in the range from about 1:1 to 1:20.
5. A process according to claim 4, in which the molar ratio is about 1:4.

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6. A process according to claim 1, in which the alkyl groups are butyl or octyl groups.  
7. A reaction product useful as a stabilizer for a halogen-containing polymer or copolymer, when prepared by a process according to claim 1.

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U.S. CL. X.R.

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